LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 16, 1854. The siege of Sebastopol continues of course to b the object of still increasing interest here, in En gland, and indeed throughout all Europe. I so int you on Monday last the despatch of Gen. CAN RO-BERT, dated from his camp before the city, 6th November, giving account of the formidable a tack vouring propensities of the war. It is calculated that made by the Russians on the day before, and of its since the landing in the Crimes, this day two months ago, gallant repulse by the Allied forces. Since then the Allies have lost by disease and the sword not fewer we have received the Russian despatch of the same than twenty thousand men, whose bones now lie bleachdate from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, of which the ab- ing in the East. Two hundred human hecatombs sacrisence was remarked as an unfavorable sign for the fixed to the god of war by France and England in two Russians, and the English despatch of Lord RAG- short months! Add to that at least two hundred more, LAN, communicated by the British Ambassador fallen in the Russian ranks victims on the same altar. at Paris, and published in the Moniteur of this And seme half dozen men could be named who are morning. We are anxiously expecting the particu- responsible for all this. But public indignation does not lars of this important action. It was a bloody and terridoubt. The glery must be pretty equally divided; and so it seems, according to the best opinion that can be zen men! And they are deemed heroes, while the same generals and making due allowances, must the advantages also. We have, on the one side, the Russian attack, with outnumbering forces, definitively and most gallantly repelled, with a vigor and impetuesity that carried a pursuing French division up, it seems, to the very walls of the beleaguered city. It is probably an incident of that kind only that the Russian general has favorably interpreted into an attempt to carry Sebastopol by storm. The Russians admit "considerable loss." The Allies report it to have been immense; Gen. CANRODERT has even nated it at 10,000 men. We all remember, however, the exaggerated estimate of the Russian loss made by the Allies on the morrow of the battle of the Alma. All, even among the Allies themselves, now admit that the actual Russian loss upon that occasion was about half ber said to be about to be forwarded from France and ten what the Allies had supposed. Assuming, then, that the thousand from England. Active operations are antici-Russian loss on the 5th instant was really 5,000, the ac- pated in the Crimea throughout the whole of the coming tion of that day may well be styled a most sanguinary winter-to carry on the siege of Sebastopol if it proves affair. On the other side, far from considering it a dis- able to hold out; to complete the conquest of the Crimea astrous defeat for the Eussians, may it not be fairly as- if Sebastopol should fall. sumed that the latter have really accomplished much that they intended and hoped to accomplish by the attack of Some represent ONER PACHA as about to create a diverthe 5th? To justify the assertion that it was a defeat sion in favor of the Allies in the Crimea by the invasion for them it must be established that they expected to rout of the Russian province of Bessarabia; others say that, the Allies completely and drive them from before Sebas- at the instance of Austria, who would be most unwilling topol. If it was only, as we have every reason to believe, to see the lower Danube become again the scene of active a more serious and general and vigorous attempt than had warlike operations, Omer Pacha has entirely abandoned yet been made to embarrass the siege operations of the the idea of offensive operations in that quarter, and means Allies, inflict loss upon them, and compel them, by the even to transport a part of his army to the Crimea to act gradual exhaustion of their means, diminution of forces, and destruction of materiel, either to raise the siege or precipitate an assault before their artillery had sufficient- provinces that they shall not be made the theatre of conly prepared the way for a definitive storming of the place, then I apprehend we cannot in justice refuse to the Russians an important share in the successes of the day. Particulars are wanting as to other damage of material sustained by the Allies; but we know that several batte- avoid. ries, both of the French and English besieging forces were momentarily in possession of the Russians, and that their cannons were spiked. Neither the French or English generals venture an estimate in numbers of their own losses in killed and wounded; though we, who are no soldiers and know nothing of tactics, would naturally suppose that the day after the battle they might have at least as ample and reliable information relative to their own losses as to those of the enemy. If any thing like a reasonable proportion exists between the numbers of killed and wounded on both sides, the loss of the Allies must have been, as their generals admit, "considerable;" thus realizing one of the objects of the Russian attack. We have, I believe, in the report of Lord Raglan the names of no less than five general officers wounded among the British troops alone. In a spirit of fairness towards both parties, let us not admit, with the Russian general, that the French have been repulsed in an attempt to storm Sebastopol. They gallantly pursued the retreating enemy to the very walls of the city, and then returned as they had intended to their camp, suffering severely doubtless as they retired from the fire of the Russians. Nor, on the other hand, let us admit with the Allies that the Russians have suffered a disastrous defeat. They effected, to a considerable extent, what they proposed to effect with cold, watching with perfect indifference the treby the attack of the 5th instant on the entrenchments of mendous cannonade which swept along the enemy's dethe Allies. They paid heavily doubtless for the advantages gained. But what if it should turn out, as well it the wind came from them to us, the Russians imagined we may, that the Russian generals can afford to pay that should take advantage of this circumstance to attack their price? And that they would be willing to and mean to works, and therefore resorted to the cannonade as a forpurchase three or four more just such days at the same price? This may well be the case; for by all accounts, from the reports of the Allied generals themselves, it is when they returned to their tents. The night which folnot men any more than cannons and munitions of all sorts lowed this unpleasing diversion was certainly one of the that are wanting to the Russian forces in the Crimea; most miserable of the many miserable nights which we and Prince MENSCHIKOFF is perhaps less scrupulous in the expense of human life for the accomplishment of his the hail and sleet and half freezing the unfortunate ocends than the more civilized Allied generals would be un- cupants, who were trying in vain to sleep away their der similar circumstances. In fine, this affair of the 5th | cares. is the third sanguinary battle that has been fought in the were blown clean away. Towards one o'clock the cold Crimea since the landing of the expedition. Call it, if grew so intense that it was impossible to lie in the tents, you please, the third victory that has been gained by the Allies. I grant, indeed, that it is three victories, in which French and British arms have gained bloody honors and may expect if the winter surprises us with the siege of shown themselves in all respects worthy of their old renown; but I only say, glorious as these combats are for the arms of the Allies, three or four more such victories will prove the ruin of the expedition. Three or four fire twenty rounds perdiem, or once every half hour. I more such victories as either Alma, Balaklava, or the af- suppose it is the shortness of ammunition which led to fair of the 5th, and the Crimean expedition will, in its ensemble, take place in history as a splendid and glorious ensemble, take place in history as a spiendid and glorious pecting the ammunition would fail, or at least get scarce, but no one seems to have imagined that the time was so by the almost universal belief in Europe that Sebastopol near. This order, of course, nearly silenced our trenches had fallen; nor since then have I shared in the doubts which the enemy perceived and redoubled their cannonand despondency which, in view of the slowness of the ade. Their fire to-day has been extremely hot from siege and of the difficulties of the enterprise just begin- or ten guns dismounted, but about twenty continue in ning to be apprehended, were gradually seizing upon the constant play. A fresh battery has also been erected to public mind. I have all along believed that the almost the left of this and higher up the valley. It seems to unbounded resources, the admirable skill, the indomitable energy and gallantry of the Allies would ultimately prevail against the bulwarks of Sebastopol, despite the full work, as does also the Flagstaff Battery against the utmost efforts of Russian bravery, skill, and persever. French. The latter now, I am glad to say, not only hold ance. But really the definite real advantages, after now their ground, but are evidently proving too much for nearly two months of active military enerations, seem their antagonists. The Flagstaff Mound has got sadly nearly two months of active military operations, seem, all things taken into consideration, so nearly balanced, the damage done by the operations of the Allies seems to stores of warlike materiel in Schastopol appear inexhausti be so promptly repaired and so efficiently repayed by the ble. The French are preparing a new breaching battery besieved, that if more decisive intelligence does not very within 180 yards of the Flagstaff Mound and 200 yards of speedily arrive from the East I shall feel impelled to the conclusion that a glorious but disastrous defeat in the is evidently not unaffected by these gloomy previsions. a view to mining the Flagstaff Mound. This season of the year, which is usually spent in elegant festivities, which assembles a gay and splendid Court, and, in brilliant succession, the members of the Diplo matic Corps, Senators, Ministers, and all high civil and military functionaries at Compeigne, or Fontainebleau, or Cloud in retirement, duliness, and it is even whispered in gloom. The invitations which had issued for the hunting from these preceding, except that we have lost fewer parties at Compeigne have been withdrawn; and if a week is spent by the Emperor en famille at Fontainebleau it is as much as is expected. It is rumored that the rehearsals of the Te Deum composed in advance to celebrate the capture of Sebastopol have ceased, and that several theatres that were getting up " Sieges of Sebastopol," with very expensive decorations and denouements, which, it is now apprehended, might prove faulty in a historical point of view, have countermanded orders to artists and authors, and are making the best face they can with their mind. The nation, if the enterprise does fail this year, will make heroic efforts to retrieve matters next year. A will be a practical hint to Germany, and especially to moorings. From what is observed of the move

vanc ed military preparations for the protection of their new rality. The garrisons of Stenay, Montmedy, and Le agroy are receiving important reinforcements. All t sese places, like Metz, are near the Rhine, on the eastern frontier of France. It is rumsred also that the two hundred and fifty millions lately raised in this cour, try by loan are already nearly exhausted, and we are in daily expectation of the announcement of some other great financial coup by which the devourir g exigencies of the war may be met. Another ener, uraging report is that another hundred thousand men ar a promptly to be called out in order to satisfy another of the depursue them. On the contrary, it is great, patriotic, adble affair, gallantly contested on all sides there can be no mirable, glorious! Forty thousand human lives lost in two months by the deliberate selfish act of some half doformed by putting together the despatches of the three world pursues with execuation a score of poor wretches who, by reckless imprudence or by a cowardly abandonment of duty, in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation, have probably caused the death of a few scores! Beautiful consistency! Well, the world that is guilty of it should not expect to be better treated. England and France are pouring toward the East regi-

ment after regiment of men to fill the wolds so rapidly made in the ranks of their respective corps. The steamers Indiana and Europa have been taken temporarily from the New York and Liverpool and Havre lines to serve as transports. All the disposable ships of the late Baltic fleets and the arst ships in the Black Sea that cannot be usefully employed for belligerent purposes in the East are diverted to the object. Thirty thousand is now the num-

From the Danube we have most conflicting accounts against the Russians there. It is indeed most probably one of the conditions of the Austrian occupation of the flict between Russian and Turkish troops. Such conflict would be likely to bring about forcibly contingencies that would make the active interposition of the Austrian troops necessary. This necessity Austria would by all means

SIEGE OPERATIONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON HERALD

OCTOBER 29 .- In my despatch, written yesterday, I expatiated on the fineness of the weather, little thinking at Balaklava. An answer was returned that only thirty what a woful change was impending over us. The even men and two officers had survived. If this report is true ing was splendid up to seven o'clock, when, in the course of half an hour, the sky became overcast, with driving showers of hail, which hit with the force of small shot. To add to the discomforts of the evening the enemy began to make or pretended to begin to make a sor ten; every battery along the whole line, from the Flag-staff Mound to the circular earthwork, suddenly opened fire. Upwards of a hundred guns were fired incessantly, pecting an immediate attack, all the troops were got under arms in a few minutes, and moved up to the brow of the hills which overlook the town. Here they remained under arms for nearly two hours, and two hours of such discomfort and misery I never endured. The night was intensely dark, and the wind, which now amounted to a perfect hurricane, swept over the bleak hills with a force and coldness which penetrated to the very bones, and with a long sullen moan which drowned all sounds save those produced by the enemy's guns. The hail and half frozen rain, too, which were driven against our faces with the fierce gusts, made it almost unendurable. Yet here all our troops stood, drenched to the skin and numbed fences. Whatever was the cause which led to this extra-ordinary waste of powder I do not know. I suppose, as cible proof of their being on the alert, or it may have been intended as an attempt to harass us. If so, it was have spent in the Crimea. The strength of the win swent under the canvass wall of the tents, carrying in Many of the tents were torn, and many more and nearly half the men got up and ran about to keep themselves from being almost frozen. This weather gives us a terrible foretaste of a Crimean autumn, and what we Sebastopol still uncompleted.

To-day the fire of the Russians commenced early and was kept up sharply before our batteries returned a shot. Orders were also received to-day that each gun is only to this order, for it seems impossible to account for it in any other way. For the last two days we have been exnearly all points. The Circular Battery has some eight mount twelve or fifteen very heavy and long-range guns. Its fire is principally directed against the six 68-pounder battery on our right. The Redoubt Battery continues in mauled and nearly all its guns dismounted by the fire of the French, but replaced again by the Russians. The

the strong stone wall which encircles all the south side of the town near the cemeteries. In addition to this Crimea is in reserve for the Allies. The Court itself here day or two, our allies are preparing a covered way, with to have advanced a battery within breaching distance of the redoubt and redan wall, but I am informed that the result of the engineer's survey states the whole of the ground in that locality to be mere rock. It is said, therefore, that our new battery is to be abandoned on that side, and in lieu of it a battery of 68-pounders thrown up other of the imperial palaces, is passing in 1854 at St. in the valley far to our right, so as to command the ar-

senal, shipping, and, in fact, all the rear of the harber.

The result of this day's contest in no respect differs men, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no officer either killed or wounded. The wind still continues, with blinding showers of rain, and altogether the weather is miserable and intensely cold. We are likely to have such a night as last.

Остовев 30 .- Early this morning our new battery u the valley on our right opened fire. It only consists of two long 68-pounders, but is splendidly placed on the south side of the valley, from which it fires right down into the arsenal, dock-yard, and shipping in the harbor The fire from it to-day has principally been shells and rockets. The latter before eight o'clock' set the sheds old repertories. In the absence of amusements, however, this siege of Sebastopol is affording to many classes, from the Emperor down, abundant occupation for body and terrible effect full among two or three small vess two line-of-battle ships which were moored high up the harbor and broadside on to its mouth. These vess new military camp is being formed near Lyons. There slightly protected by the land, yet not so much so but is also talk of another about to be formed at Metz. This that this battery can destroy them unless they slip their Prussia, that instead of driving them to an alliance will the enemy they seem to be annoyed and surprised at the fire of these guns, and are apparently throwing up a fresh rather make them rapidly complete their already far ad-

their mine is going rapidly forward, though the engineers see m to intimate that the enemy have received notice of

m to intimate that the enemy have received notice of their intention in this respect against the Flagstaff Battery. The ground occupied by the French is represented as unusually favorable to siege operations. The soil is of considerable depth, firm, and light, and without stones. The huge masses of the latter which cover the ground all round our positions offer formidable difficulties to corrying out any company. carrying out any new works.

Since the battle of Balaklava the enemy have remained in their old position, about a mile from our lines. Twice since that day have they advanced in order of battle, as if to provoke an engagement; but they failed in drawing forth even a single cannon shot from our hatteries. Since then they have extended their line much to the left, so as o occupy part of the heights on the seacoast, about a mile distant from the harbor of Balaklava. In this post they have, as if dreading an attack, entrenched thembatteries of artillery. Along the whole extent of the front and flanks of their position a deep fosse and bank has been cut. This bank seems to be their chief resource; for, though already very high, each day they labor at it was higher. It is released to the chief resource. to make it yet higher. It is evident the enemy dreads a repetition of the affair at Alma, and never seem to con-sider their redoubts as affording them a safe refuge. Last night the French picquet made a gallant attack apon the advanced post, where a large number of Rus-

upon the advanced post, where a large number of Russian cavalry horses were picketed. Under cover of a little eminence eight or ten of them contrived to get in among the horses unobserved, and, immediately falling to work, cut the picket ropes in all directions. So rapidly and silently was this effected that the ropes which secured upwards of three hundred horses were severed without the least alarm being given. Emboldened by this success, the French endeavored to drive off the animals, but the Russians instantly turned out and their skirmishers commenced advancing, firing vaguely in the dark. Of course the horses scattered in all directions, and the closer the enemy advanced the more rapidly did they gal-lop into the French and English lines. As they approached the cantenments of the latter, the Russians, with mounted picquets, made several efforts to turn them back : and this and the confusion, with the cause of which they were of course unacquainted, turned out the camp of the Allies, and a heavy fire of shot and shell was pound upon the place from whence the noise proceeded. The enemy, being equally ignorant whether an attack was intended upon them or not, replied with a cannonade from all their redoubts and batteries. The alarm then became general, and spread far and wide, for both sides were ring away in expectation of a night attack. After a quarter of an hour's suspense, in which much gun-powder was wasted on both sides, and no enemy appearing, the fire gradually slackened, and in a few minutes ceased altogether. The fruits of this bloodless engageent remained with the Allies. Upwards of two hundred and twenty-eight fine cavalry horses came into the camp of the Euglish, and three prisoners were taken. The French Quartermaster General, I am informed, with much genersity, gave up all claim to the horses, which have accordingly been distributed among the cavalry who were deci-mated at the battle of Balakiava. This supply has come most opportunely, as the horses are remarkably fine and spirited animals. Remounting our men with fresh Eng-lish horses of course was out of the question.

All the approaches to Balaklava occupied by the Allies have been strengthened with additional entrenchments since the enemy came into the neighborhood. A deep osse and bank protects our whole front, and for two hundred yards in front of this again are infantry pits closely

set and staked at the bottom.

On my return to camp this evening I found that the and warp out of range, taking up their position close to During the early part of this morning a flag of truce

was sent into Sebastopol to inquire as to the fate of those officers who were left behind near the Russian batteries I have not the least hesitation in saying that the Cossacks must have murdered in cold blood the unfortunate fellows who were left upon the field, as I have been informed by cavalry officers of the light brigade that when they compelled to retire they left behind upwards of two hundred and fifty men and officers who were either only dismounted or slightly wounded. I am certain from a I have heard from prisoners that very few of the Allies who fall into the hands of the Russians will meet with quarter; the English especially. From all we can ascertain their hatred to us appears unbounded.

OCTOBER 31 .- The weather has changed for the worse permanently. All our aroba drivers and interpreters say that the winter here is fast setting in, and indeed it rethat the winter here is fast setting in, and indeed it re-quires no prophet to convince us of the fact. The wind nd cold during the day may be avoided by exertion, but it becomes unendurable in the night, when we lie on the ground in our tents, and, shivering, think of the happy times when we took off our clothes and went to bed under a more stable covering than an ordnance umbrella, as the tents are called. But, seriously speaking, the change in the weather during the last few days has shown to all concerned the importance of bringing the present strug-gle to a speedy conclusion. In fact the cold and damp has now become so intense that any attempt to remain inder canvass for another week will put half of the Allies in the hospital. "Ye gentlemen of England, who sit at home," &c., can have no idea of the positive suffering which is entailed upon all who, in this weather, live under canvass and sleep in their clothes on the damp ground. For the last three nights I have been compelled to rise nearly every two hours and run about outside my tent iterally to keep myself from freezing, and on no occasion have I thus hurried forth into the raw keen moonlight without finding hundreds of others similarly en-The actual cold one might centrive to keep out, but the wind and dew penetrate through every thing. Fortunately, in the midst of our distresses, we have a near prospect of the termination of our labor. Sebastopol must now fall (at least the south side) in the course of five or six days more. This assertion, which I leave to time to prove, is by no means based upon the fire of our batteries, but on the new positions which the French are taking up. I have been over their lines to-day carefully. As they are placed at present, they are an overmatch for As they are placed at present, they are an overmatch for the Flagstaff and other Russian batteries to which they are opposed, and which they have already half destroyed. But since my last visit they have progressed considerably in their most advanced or breaching battery. Three cover-ed ways, stretching from their first parallel, lead to their advanced post, which is precisely 180 yards from the Flagstaff battery and 200 from the wall of Sebastopol itself. This battery is to mount eighteen guns; five have been placed already. Until I visited it I had no concep-tion that any work of the kind could have been placed so close to the enemy's guns and within a few yards of their skirmishers. The French had always a high reputation as a besieging army, but the ability, courage, and perseverance with which they have planned and perseverance with which they have planned and perseverance with which they have planned and persection. feeted this battery ought to raise their reputation still higher. They have taken advantage of every turn and variation of the ground in such a manner as to complete the battery without the possibility of the enemy offering any effectual resistance. It is expected that in two days more all the guns on the work will be placed, and most robably on the following morning it will open fire Porty-eight hours' incessant battering day and night will e to destroy the greater part of the wall, and then, and not till then, we shall storm. Under the parapet of this battery is the mine of which I have already spoken. It is intended to proceed in a straight line under the Flagstaff battery and part of the wall of the town. I am informed that the springing of this mine will be the signal for the assault. Certainly the breaching battery will open fire before it is completed, in order to distract the attention of the enemy, who might otherwise easily disover and frustrate the plan.

The two six-gun French batteries which were on our xtreme left, close down to the shore of the quarantine harbor, have been much advanced and completely enfilade the Russian defences on that side. They are so close on their trenches that at a little distance they appear to be firing in the very midst of the houses. Hardly a building of any kind remains in the town which is not perforated with shot in all parts.

The firing during to-day has been considerably less on the side of the Allies, and also, I think, on the part of the enemy. The latter, however, still fire two shots to our one. The object of our batteries now is merely to engage the enemy's attention until the French are ready with their mine and breaching trench. When that is done the game is in our own hands. If the Russians were better artillerymen they might certainly do us much mis-chief, but not ten per cent. of their shots come near the mark. Every one who has watched the progress of the siege can see at a glance that their firing now is infinitely worse than it was at the commencement, when it certainly was not to be trifled with. I presume the cause of this s that most of their artillerymen have been killed at the trenches. Two Circassian prisoners, who escaped from Sebastopol into our lines this morning, state that the slaughter among the enemy has been terrible. They also assert that there are abundant supplies of water on the south side of the harbor, but that on the north the re-verse is the case, and that Kiriakoff, who now commands in chief in the town, was endeavoring to supply this important deficiency by sending over barrels of water daily. This seems as if the enemy had already given up all thoughts of being able to hold the south side, and were concentrating all their energies for the defence of the north. Nearly all the inhabitants have left Sebastopol, except those who have all to gain and nothing to lose in the confusion attendant on a siege. Since the chief hos-pital was unfortunately burnt by our shells the wounded

The French advanced battery is nearly complete, and | bave been taken into the fortresses on the north; but | sand of the Fre during the last two days the arrangements for this pur-pose appear to have been abandoned, and those who are hurt in the trenches are stowed away in houses near the water side. The Circassians said the over-crowding of them and the want of adequate medical attendance had occasioned a fearful mortality. When the sheds round the dockyard were set on fire yesterday a magazine containing 4,000 sacks of corn and flour was entirely de-

November 1 .- The same dull cannonade has been

going on all through to-day without any marked results on either side. The French in working at their mine this morning discovered a strong Russian mine within a few feet of the parapet of their breaching battery. It was nearly twelve feet below the surface of the earth, in the form of the letter T, and contained about 18 cwt. of powder. Of course the instant the discovery was made the French made a counter mine and removed the powder. This mine has made our allies more cautious in their ap-proaches, for it is evident the enemy is on the alert, and sees the formidable use to which the breaching battery is about to be put. As yet we have not the least reason to suppose that they suspect the existence of the French mine. Of course these matters are kept as secret as possible; but from all I hear there seems little doubt but that the assault will take place at daybreak on Sunday, the 5th, or at the same time on the following day at latest. The next mail will certainly convey decisive news.

A shot from our Crown Battery this evening exploded wagon load of powder which was entering the enemy' redoubt, near the redan wall. It must have done much mischief, as a crowd of soldiers were standing close by it, and who seemed to have been blown into the air.' Russians have by some means or other discovered the time at which the reliefs for our covering parties and picquets enter the trenches, and their fire at such periods

NOVEMBER 2 .- All the Allies were turned out under arms at a little after three this morning, when the terrific cannonade from every trench and battery led us to expect an immediate sortie. I never, since the 17th, when the combined attack was made by sea and land, heard such a tremendous roar of artillery as the Russians kept up for about twenty-minutes. After that their fire gradually slackened, and by four A. M. they were all quiet again. The only way of accounting for this terrific dis-turbance is the supposition that the enemy heard the marching of the reliefs to our picquets and covering parties, and, apprehending an assault on their works, opened fire, when of course the drums and trumpets, which were freely used to turn out the Allies, must for a time have the 5th. Eight thousand Frenchmen offered themconfirmed their suspicions. The enemy this time fired grape and shrapnel, which unfortunately did some execution among our picquets, killing ten or twelve and
wounding between twenty and thirty. Of course, as the
cannonade became serious, the whole camp turned out;
the men got under arms and remained on the bleak hills

selves as volunteers, but only 4,000, under Prince
Napoleon, were selected. On the 4th the firing
was slack on both sides. Preparations were being
made for the assault, and scaling ladders had been shivering with the cold and blinking with the flash of ordered up. Apparently the assault was prevented guns, until the Russians chose to cease firing and allowed us to return to the indifferent shelter of our canvass

These night attacks, alarms, or surprises are now mat

of such fatigue as renders rest even in a tent acceptableyou retire in all the great coats you possess to lie upon On my return to camp this evening I found that the fire from our two gun battery up the valley had told with much effect upon the vessels moored at the end of the other vessels had been compelled to slip their moorings and warp out of range, taking up their position close to which in England justifies the immediate intervention of the Royal Humane Society. In this ambiguous state four or five hours pass away, I mean in literal time, for if you estimated the time by your own feelings you would expect to wake gray and decrepid. It is past two o'clock, "the witching time of night" in the Crimea, when suddenly you feel a slight concussion in the earth, followed a seconds after by the deep boom of a gun, and then there comes the roar of a shell, screaming through the air, nearer, nearer, nearer, until it falls with a heavy dump outside the line of tents. Here it fortunately remains, and, after roaring for a moment like a locomotive blowing off, explodes with loud bang, and the pieces go humming through the air; then, with a prophetic sigh you guess what is to follow. Eight or ten more shells drop about the same place, too far off to hit you, but much too near to leave you perfectly unconcerned, and then five or six guns begin to go off at once and make a roar. Still the camp is quiet, and the guardsman says, "All's well," as if he was at Kensington. The annonade continues, and after one or two temporary lulls breaks out into a regular storm. Shell pour over the hill, and fall with a "dab" into the wet soil, and you begin to see dimly the flashes of their explosions through the canvass of your dwelling, which at that moment you would so willingly exchange for lodgings even in Islington. Still the Allies make no sign of turning out, though the cannonade gets hotter every momen In another minute, and you can plainly hear the sharp quick report of a musket, followed quickly by another and another. Then the cannonade ceases, and the crack of Minies spreads along our line of outposts. Allies are unaccountably quiet, and you begin to wonder whether Lord Ragian intends them to be massacred in their tents, and are just getting poevish and public. spirited about it, when the roll of drums in the distance tells you that the French are beating to arms. At the same time the signal, "Guard, turn out," is passed along our lines, all the bugles begin to blow the "assemble; there is a moment of confusion, in which oaths prevai most distinctly, and then comes a rattle and hoarse murmur, and you know that 10,000 men are under arms an falling into their ranks. But all this while your "special correspondent" has not moved, but, feeling for his re-volver in his tent, is emphatically "blessing" both Turks and Russians, and hoping against hope that there will be no occasion for him to turn out. During all this time the fire of musketry has been increasing and coming nearer. Our picquets are evidently retiring, and you begin to think it is really a sortic after all. In the darkness you hear the word "forward" roared out to the different brigades, and a peculiar jingle and clatter show that the artillery are saddling and preparing for action With a sigh, you feel that you must go after all and issue forth into the raw damp air and thick wet grass. which wets you as effectually as if you forded a river The crackling of musketry and little flashes on the hill over Sebastopol soon tell which way to take; without such guides you would assuredly lose your way. You pass the batteries of artillery, at which an officer is cursng vaguely about loss of time, and, cutting across the camp, ascend the hills just as you hear the guns be-gin to rumble after. Our brigades are marching forward fast up the hill, in line, with supports in open column No one is very urbane, though all yawn and shiver amaz ingly. These you feel are the appropriate compliments of the season, about the many returns of which, if things go on in that style, you have serious doubts. Arrived upon the hill, the state of affairs is seen at a glance. The Russians have fired to "try" us, and their skirmishers advanced to see if we were on the alert. If we were no they would have spiked our guns; finding we are, they retire content with having turned us out and harassed us for nothing. As they fall back their batteries again take up the fire at the brow of the hill, and every one "dttks" involuntarily as the balls go whistling over his head through the darkness. As the cannonade increases the regiments draw under the hill, and in the course o haif an hour or so the Russians cease firing. Then the troops—by this time thoroughly numbed with cold and wet with dew-return within cantonments, having been under orms about an hour. Within a minute after they have piled arms the men are stowed away in tents, and the camp as quiet as if no enemy were in existence I have now said may give your readers a general idea of the manner in which nearly every night is passed here. Of the discomforts attendant upon such sleep-walking heoism they can form no nation.

During to-day the Russians made a rather sharp ar

tillery attack upon the right of our position on the hills at Balaklava. Their force has been increased by about 10,000 men, so that there are now close upon 50,000 bicouacking within two miles of our redoubts. They drew out vesterday in force, and it seemed at one time as i they were about to try the results of a general attack. Five or six field pieces, which they have planted on the hills, partly commanding the harbor outside Balaklava, began to fire down on our vessels, but the range was too long, and all the shot fell short. They then advanced three or four batteries of field artillery, and commence cannonading the advanced battery held by our marines which mounts thirty guns, two of them 8-inch and ter 32-pounders. Of course the heavy fire and long range of their guns soon silenced the enemy's artillery, which

was withdrawn after about an hour's contest Every hour we are in expectation of a grand attack on this village. The loss of it would make a serious diverthis village. The loss of it would have a serious diver-sion in favor of the garrison of Sebastopol, as we should not only lose all our stores and provisions, but the whole of the rear of the Allies would be placed in a most critical position. Our commanders seem fully aware of this fact, and not a day passes without some new trench or redoubt and not a day passes without some new trench or redoubt being thrown up on the hills in our possession and mounted with artillery. All the approaches by which the enemy could advance to storm bristle with guns and earthworks. At the most valuerable point, a broad valley, the heights on one side of which are in possession of the Russians, the whole of the Highland Brigade is stationed, and within their lines are the English and French cavalry. Fifteen hundred men of the 22d French regiment of the line landed here two days ago, and have, with five thou-

November 8.—The cannonade from our lines has recommenced with redoubled vigor, and at the time I write
is still thundering awar into the enemy's works. Most
of the guns in the circular earthwork have been dismounted, and the battery itself is so cut up as to be quite untenable executions of the places. From these

ed, and the battery itself is so cut up as to be quite untenable, except in one or two places. From these a gunt is fired occasionally, but little attention is paid to it, the battery being considered by our engineers as quite horse de combat. A 13-inch mortar which the Russians have mounted somewhere within the walls of the town inflicts a good deal of annoyance and injury upon our Crown Battery; every minute a shell drops right into the centre of the place. Our artillerymen and sailors have exhausted all their skill in efforts to dismount it, but in vain; no gun of the enemy's has ever inflicted so much trouble on our men. The greater part of those killed in the Crown before the walls. It is only said that the Allies are tifying their position on the left bank of the Tcherr as might be expected, seeing that the right bank is pied by the Russians. The belligerents may there easily keep their several positions for the present.

What we have to deplore is the steady drain, by tinued sickness and now and then a victory. The pect is sufficiently serious, but there is no immediate the control of the centry of the place. Our artillerymen and sailors have exhausted all their skill in efforts to dismount it, but in vain; no gun of the enemy's has ever inflicted so much trouble on our men. The greater part of those killed in the Crown before the walls. It is only said that the Allies are tifying their position on the left bank of the Tcherr as might be expected, seeing that the right bank is pied by the Russians. The belligerents may there easily keep their several positions for the present.

What we have to deplore is the steady drain, by tinued sickness and now and then a victory. The pect is sufficiently serious, but there is no immediate the centre of the present as might be expected, seeing that the right bank is pied by the Russians. our men. The greater part of those killed in the Crown the feelings of perfect confidence and composure Battery have been destroyed by the bursting of these

The news from the French this morning is most en couraging. All of the remaining guns of the breaching battery were placed last night, and it is said at daybreal to morrow morning it opens fire. On the 6th there is no doubt the mine will be sprung and the assault undertaken the moment after. By the next mail your readers will hear of the capture of the place; and they must also, I fear, be prepared to hear of a large amount of loss on the part of the Allies. The fourth division, under Gen. Catheart, it is said, will form the storming party; and we hear also that during the assault the fleet will again attack from the sea. All our engineers say that, with the fall of the south side, the north in a few days will be utterly of the south side, the north in a sew days will be utterly untenable. I sincerely hope that these predictions may prove true, as we certainly cannot remain any longer under canvass. Last night the thermometer stood at two degrees below freezing point, and the crust of frozen dew is an inch thick on the outside of the tents.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Our letters and newspapers received last night furnish but little additional intelligence respecting the recent operations at Sebastopol. It was expected in the French camp on the 3d of November that an assault would be made upon the town on selves as volunteers, but only 4,000, under Prince by Prince Menschikoff's attacking the Allies on the 5th. Of this sanguinary engagement we of course have no details. We published the telegraphic reters of course. They have long ceased to be surprises; have no details. We published the telegraphic re-we should be more surprised if they did not occur. In port of the French General CANROBERT on Tuesfact they have ceased to be any thing except a fertile source of blasphemics against enemies in general and Russians in particular. They are, beyond all doubt, the most disagreeable and harassing incidents of a siege. For instance, after a laborious and exciting day—a day of cond. Reference of the British forces, and that of Prince Menschikoff, in command of the Russians: the Russians :

ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

"CAMP, NOVEMBER 6. "The enemy, with immense force, attacked yesterday in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the second division and the brigade of Guards of the first light division, the fourth division, and part of the third; and subsequently by the division of Gen. Bosquet and other corps of the French army, which, by their gallant conduct, contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. Gen. Canrobert immediately came to the spot and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was op-posed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. Gen. Sir George Brown, Major General Bentinck, Brigadier Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens have been wounded. The conduct of the troops, in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers, has been excellent.
"RAGLAN."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is a translation of Prince MENSCHIROFF's despatch, forwarded from St. Petersburgh, via Berlin, the 12th instant : "The Prince Menschikoff advises us from the Crimes

under date of the 6th November, that on the day previous two vigorous sallies were made by the garrison topol-one directed against the right flank of the enemy, the other against the left of his werks of siege. The attack upon the right flank resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries and the spiking of its cannons. The loss on both sides was considerable. The attack on the left flank of the enemy's works resulted in the spiking of fifteen of the enemy's cannons. Immediately after a French division, pursuing us as we retreated, attempted an assault upon the place, but was repulsed with great

FROM A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL LETTER. The arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the ranks of the army that the General thought it well to turn it to account. Consequently, on the 5th, the garrison of Sebastopol made two sorties: the first at to clock in the afternoon against the English camp; the second at 2 o'clock against the French position. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind, and it is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns. On the side of the French fifteen guns were also spiked by the Russians, who mustered three battalions. After the execution of this bold attempt those battalions retired in all haste, when a French division (that of Gen. Forey) pursued them with much vigor. Carried away by its ardor, the division arrived under the very walls of the place. It was, however, received with a most mur derous fire. In a moment the Russians dashed agains this division, which had to fall back before a superior force. Nevertheless, General Liprandi, who had per ceived the movement of the French, believing that a gen eral attack was made by the Allies, at once detached part of the force of his corps against the English for the purpose of effecting a diversion. Prince Menschikoff, on his eide, surprised by this aggression of Gen. Liprandi, who had acted without his orders, detached to his aid all the cavalry he could command. There then occurred most sanguinary and obstinate struggle on both sides which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikof admits in his report a loss of four thousand killed and wounded, and he aids that the loss of the Allies was at least equal. According to his report 22,000 Russians were engaged in this affair. Menschikoff announces that he is about to concentrate all his forces now at Bakshiserai, Simpheropol, and other places, and he expresse his hopes of decisive success. He says the Allies are reduced to 50,000 men, notwithstanding the partial rein-

forcements they have received. BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great hospital in Sebastopol was set on fire by the shells of the Allies, and was burnt to the ground, with all its inmates-two thousand sick and wounded with all its inmates—two thousand size and wounded. This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that we published an English story to the effect that Menschikoff hoisted the hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up. We fear the building thus fired on was really the hospital.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. LONDON, NOVEMBER 18 .- Lieut. Gen. Sir Geo. Cath cart, Brig Gen. Strangeway, and Brig. Gen. Guldie were killed in action on the 5th. This news has been received

by the Duke of Newcastle, and is official.

A mass of telegraphic despatches has been received during the night. The dates from the Crimea are to the 3d and 4th. The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under him. The English had 2,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is

between 7,000 and 8,000. Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople, sick

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantineple, sick. He is suffering from diarrhosa.

The attack on the 5th was made by 40,000 of the enemy. The redoubts were taken and retaken. The French lost 1,500 killed and wounded. Gen. Brown's arm has been amputated. The Russians had left the heights of Balaklava. They expected reinforcements. The Allies are continually reinforced. The steam-frigates have arrived at Batoum to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea. Letters from Constantinople of the 6th state that 5,000 French troops had sailed from the latter place for the Crimea with a favorable wind.

The Turkish man-of-war Abadischi had foundered, with the Turkish Admiral and seven hundred men on board. An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea.

An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea.

Miss Nightingale, with thirty-seven nurses for the hospital at Scutari, arrived at Constantinople on the 8th

ght division, been added to the de- | CONDITION OF THE BESIEGED AND BESIEG

ABRIDGED FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF NOVEMBER The siege continues. Omitting the doubtful rep another great battle on the 11th, we have now telegra bulletins of the siege up to the 8th and 9th, and it i dent that at those dates the increasing numbers and ness of the enemy made no difference in the opera before the walls. It is only said that the Allies are

the present state of affairs, but some little solicitu to the future.

Reinforcements are wanted even for present Every man in the army is overworked. Officers of highest rank are dying, not only by the usual casus of war and by exposure to cold, but by sheer hard None of the proper proportions are maintained. The sieging army is not in the proper proportion to the sieged; the number of artillerymen is not in proper portion to the guns; the men in camp are not in pr proportion to those in the trenches; the hours of rea not in proportion to the hours of work. Every this stretched. The army is extending itself, as it were dimensions not its own. Such a violation of the laft strength and health is sure to revenge itself.

What the supply should be has been already fixed time when the difficulties of the siege and the numbf the forces Russia could bring upon us from withoute certainly not over-estimated. We started with then of 80,000 as our contribution, and it was distinctly plained by all military authorities that an army requi recruiting to the extent of a third of its number by year. Now, at the last date the whole effective food the British army was no more than 15,700; so the bring it up to 30,000 we should have to send atte 14,300. But the instant the new troops breathed them atmosphere, slept on the ground, and exposed themes to the fire of the enemy they would become amenato the same law of waste as the army they went out pinforce, and there would still be a necessity forre troops. All that is wanted at present is to keep une force in the field to the amount of 20,000.

Wholly excluded from the sea, the Russians coot support a large army in the Crimea; not at least ine present state of its communication and supplies. Slid we happily succeed in taking Sebastopol their turrill come, and they will have to besiege us without evene power of approaching their own shores. Occupyingssibly our own deserted camp, they will have to draull their supplies either from the remote parts of the Crea, or from the interior of Russia, through the Isthmtof Perekop. We shall see how long that state of thingvill endure. If it lasts long it will be a new chapter ishe history of the war.

The extraordinary character of the difficulties atading our present operations before Sebastopol is not lely to be fully appreciated without some insight into thanture of siege undertakings in general. In the prent age it is received as a maxim by military engineershat the means of attack are superior to the means of defice, or, in other words, that if any fortified place, hower strong, is attacked according to rule by a proper for of men and guns, it must inevitably fall within a ceain time, unless preserved by some rare and singular adantage. Now, as the Allied armies were disembarkt en the shores of the Crimea in strength sufficient to coquer the enemy in a pitched battle, and as they have no for some weeks been besieging Sebastopol with a most owerful force of artillery, directed by some of the bes engineers in the world, it may be asked what circumstaces

sooner taken? To this inquiry we subjoin an expanatory reply. * * * Sebastopol is not invested. The peculiar position of the town, combined with the limited strength of the Alied armies, rendered it impossible to surround the place sons to cut off its communication with the interior, and the sorth side is left completely open. The consequence is that there has been no limitation of resources on the part of the besieged; on the contrary, it is rather the besieging army which has stood in this predicament, for, whereas the Allied forces have been gradually diminished by the casualties incidental to their operations, the garrison has received repeated accessions of strength from without Provisions, too, and munitions of war may have been imported with equal facility, though so extraordinary, in this respect, were the resources of Sebastopol itself that

have retarded their success, or why the place was not

The Russians at Sebastopol are by no means in the position of a garrison inferior in numbers to the attaiking force, but relying upon the protection of artificial defences, against which the besiegers advance. The are encamped to the south of the town in very strong entrenchments, which are armed, as Lord Radan's despatch observes, " with an apparently unlimited number of heavy gans, amply provided with gunners and annunition." They have raised batteries against our atteries and earthworks against our earthworks; the return shot for shot, and so far were we from establishing an advantage in this respect that on the second dy of the cannonade their fire was superior to our own. Pheir front of defence, instead of representing a confined pace, exposed to all the concentrated fire of the attack, s actually, as Lord Raglan describes it, "more extended" than our own, and they, the besieged force, are thus in the possession of the advantages ordinarily enjoyed by the besiegers.

few additions could have been required.

In point of fact there would really be little exageration in saying that one of the armies in the Crimeais as effectually "besieged" as the other. Both have their ommunications open, the Russians by land and tle Allies by sea; both have their strong positions, the Russians before Sebastopol, the Allies on the heights d Balaklava; and, so far as operations have hitherto priceeded, it would be hard to say which party seemed to be the assailants and which the defenders. We are batering the works of the Russians, but they are also batering ours, and whereas we have not yet regularly as nulte their lines, they have attacked ours in such force as t occasion most sanguinary conflicts. The enterpase, in short, is not a siege, but a campaign. We have effected a lodgment on Russian territory, and we are encounted ing the armies which the Russians bring successive against us. One army, representing the garrison of S bastopol, is encamped under its walls behind earthwor like our own, and is stronger than we are in artillery another is posted on our flank or rear, and has made least one attempt on our position.

Fortunately, although we want many of the advantage of besiegers, we are not without some of the advantag of the opposite kind; for such is the strength of our p sition in this angle of the Russian territory that we i enabled to repulse the attacks of an enemy numerical superior to ourselves. So far, therefore, although the tual siege of Sebastopol may have advanced but slow the events of the campaign are favorable to us. As siegers we have been retarded in our progress by the n investment of the town, by the entrenchments thrown before its walls, by the constant reinforcements recei by the garrison, and by the presence of a strong reli ing army in the field. But we have maintained our fo ing on Russian ground; we have beaten the Russ thoroughly whenever they have attacked us; we have ready half ruined the fleets and arsenals which gave bastopol its importance; and we have fairly establis our superiority in all respects but that of numb What remains, therefore, but to approximate, as we do, to an equality with our antagonists in this resp also, and to dispatch those reinforcements which our torious though overtasked army requires? This d the advantages as well as the honors of the campaign belong, we may confidently hope, to the Allied Power

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